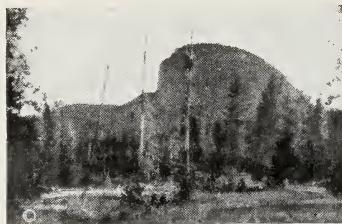


Superintendent's
Report

1910

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

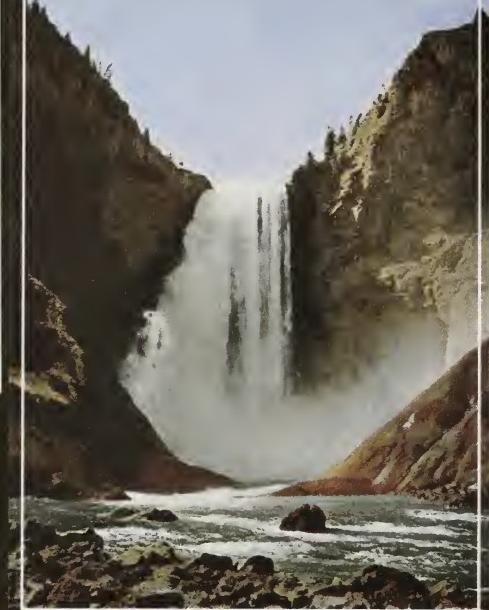


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REPORT OF
THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1910



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THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
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REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Yellowstone Park, Wyo., September 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report of the conditions in the park since October 15, 1909, to the present date.

The Yellowstone National Park, set aside by act of March 1, 1872 (secs. 2474 and 2475, R. S., 17 Stat., 32), is located in the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It has an area of about 2,142,720 acres, and an average altitude of about 8,000 feet.

TRAVEL.

The season of 1910 opened on June 15, at which time the snow had entirely disappeared, and the roads were in excellent condition.

The aggregate number of persons taking the park trip during the season of 1910 was as follows:

Travel in park during season of 1910.

Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, entering via northern entrance	5,049
Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, entering via western entrance	3,311
Others at hotels, traveling with private or government transportation, bicyclers, foot travelers, etc.	21
Total making park trip with regular companies	8,381
Wylie Permanent Camping Company:	
Entering park via northern entrance	2,337
Entering park via western entrance	2,003
Total with Wylie Company	4,340
Other licensees of personally conducted camping parties	2,080
Total number camping, traveling with licensed transportation	6,420
Making park trip with private transportation as "camping parties"	3,219
Total number making tour of park	18,020
Total number making short trips with various methods of transportation	1,555
Grand total of all visitors to the park, season of 1910	19,575
During the season 5,796 tourists took the trip across Yellowstone Lake with the T. E. Hofer Boat Company. Of this number 2,635 were traveling with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, 1,193 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 1,616 with the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, and the balance, 352, were traveling with licensed and private camping parties.	5

Travel by the different entrances.

By the main gate on the north, Gardiner Station-----	10,988
By the Madison River road on the west, Yellowstone Station-----	7,403
By the road leading from Jackson Hole on the south, Snake River Station -----	415
By the government road from Cody on the east, Sylvan Pass Station-----	767
By the Cooke road, northeast corner, Soda Butte Station-----	2
Total-----	19,575

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company owns 6 six-horse Concord coaches (used from Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs only), 87 four-horse Concord coaches, 43 surreys, 14 formation wagons, and 46 spring wagons for use in transporting tourists through the reservation, in addition to necessary baggage, express, and freight wagons, carts, buggies, etc. These require the use of 675 horses in the park.

The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company owns 129 passenger vehicles, consisting of 56 four-horse Concord coaches and 73 surreys, for use of tourists in the park. This company had 325 horses in the park.

The Wylie Permanent Camping Company used 103 vehicles—mountain spring wagons and surreys—in transporting tourists through the park, requiring the use of 364 horses.

In addition to the above, movable camp licenses were issued covering 146 wagons and 172 saddle and pack animals, for use in connection with tourist travel in the park.

ROADS.

The following, from notes furnished by Capt. Wildurr Willing, United States Corps of Engineers, shows the work performed under his supervision:

During January and February a small amount of work was done on the Mammoth Hot Springs-Gardiner road, removing slides of earth and rock.

On March 4 a crew of 9 men with 2 teams was organized to repair washouts and remove slides on the above-mentioned road, and to surface with gravel the worst places on the road. This work was continued until the latter part of June and included surfacing the roads around Mammoth Hot Springs. These roads were in excellent condition throughout the tourist season, but at present are beginning to show the effects of the heavy freighting for the new Canyon Hotel.

On May 9 a small party was sent out to put the road from Mammoth Hot Springs to the Continental Divide, via Norris, Canyon, Lake Outlet, and Thumb, in condition for the opening of the season. The work consisted in removing large rock slides at the Virginia Cascades, cleaning the road and ditches of earth and rock slides, draining off the snow water, filling in washouts, and running the road grader over the road. Owing to the mild season this small party was able to put the road in excellent condition for the opening of the season. No delay was experienced by travel in getting over the Continental Divide on account of snow.

A small party was sent out on May 26 to open up the road from Norris to the Divide via the Fountain and Upper Basin. This work included also the west road, and was similar to that done by the above-mentioned crew.

Sprinkling around Mammoth Hot Springs was begun on June 18. The engineer department funds being exhausted, the entire system throughout the park, with the above exception, was started with Interior Department funds, and so carried until June 26, when the funds for the improvement of the park became available. In all 20 sprinklers were operated, covering 95 miles of roads. On August 25 a hard freeze occurred, breaking a number of pipes and valves, and it was decided to lay off all sprinklers except those from Gardiner to Norris. On September 6 the Mammoth Hot Springs-Norris sprinklers were discontinued:

The unsightly break in the concrete railing of the Golden Gate viaduct was repaired in June.

A small amount of repair work was done on the roads throughout the park during the season. The old road from the Canyon Hotel to the intersection with the present Canyon-Norris road was put in shape for freighting to save the main road.

A trail was constructed from Snow Pass to near the west boundary in the Gallatin Valley, and minor repairs made to the Lamar River trail.

A large crew of men have worked since July 24 in making repairs to the east road in the national forest. Up to September 3 this party had covered about 14 of the 30 miles of road, the work being well done. Numerous small bridges and culverts were built and others repaired. A large amount of rock and earth work was necessary to put the road in its present good condition.

Two parties have been at work on the south road in the national forest during the season. One has constructed a bridge over Pacific Creek and made repairs to the Buffalo Fork bridge. This party has also constructed and repaired a number of small bridges and culverts, and made general repairs to the road surface in the vicinity of Pacific Creek.

The second party has worked in the vicinity of Brooks Lake and Upper Wind River, constructing and repairing bridges and culverts and making repairs to the road surface, widening, grading, and clearing the road of rocks, etc.

On July 19 a contract was entered into with the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company for furnishing and erecting four steel highway bridges. The following old and dangerous wooden bridges will be replaced: Madison River bridge, by two 80-foot steel spans; Gibbon River bridge (5 miles from Norris), by two 50-foot steel spans; Heron Creek bridge, by an 80-foot steel arch; Obsidian Creek bridge, by a 36-foot plate girder. This work is under way, and all bridges should be completed before the roads are closed for the winter.

Numerous minor repairs have been made to old bridges and culverts throughout the park during the summer.

Material is on the ground to construct a concrete wall at the dangerous bend in Gardiner River in the canyon between Mammoth

Hot Springs and Gardiner, and it is hoped this wall can be completed this season.

The lawns at Mammoth Hot Springs were maintained throughout the summer.

FISH.

The fish hatchery located on Yellowstone Lake near the Thumb was operated as usual, under charge of Mr. D. C. Booth, superintendent of the United States hatchery at Spearfish, S. Dak. Mr. Booth reports that the total collection of eggs of the black-spotted trout at this subhatchery during the past summer amounted to 6,500,000. As the Yellowstone Lake Basin is already well stocked, but 75,000 fry were planted there, the balance of the eggs after sufficiently well eyed being packed in special refrigerator cases and forwarded by express and special messenger to various places throughout the United States, where they were planted in public waters that were without trout or in need of restocking.

The hatchery at Spearfish furnished the following for the park: 50,600 eastern brook trout, of which 21,600 were planted in Glen Creek, 24,000 in Willow Creek, and 5,000 in Lava Creek, several miles above the falls; 30,000 rainbow trout, which were planted in Tower Creek.

Mr. H. D. Dean, superintendent of the federal hatchery at Bozeman, Mont., was allowed to make an experimental collection of black-spotted eggs from Lake Trout, near Soda Butte. He reports that the eggs secured were of fine quality, and states that with proper preparation and by holding the eggs at the lake until they were eyed he believes from 500,000 to 1,000,000 eggs of very fine quality could be gathered at that point yearly.

WILD ANIMALS.

Although the past winter was a severe one, all game seemed to have wintered well. Quite a number of deaths were reported among the elk calves, due to the severe weather, but otherwise the deaths were about as usual. The disease among the deer which was noted in my last annual report did not reappear last spring.

ANTELOPE.

The herd of antelope, which is wintered on the hay cut from the alfalfa field near Gardiner and scatters throughout the mountains in summer, is evidently increasing. As the natural instinct of this animal carries it down the valleys to escape the cold storms of winter the preservation of this herd is doubtless due to the fence along the north line of the park and to the feeding of the alfalfa during the severe months of winter. The past winter being colder than usual, the antelope were continually striving to get into the lower country. For some reason unknown, due diligence was not taken to prevent their getting out or to drive them back when they did get out. The superintendent was absent in San Francisco during the winter months, and on his return it was found that there were but 20 to 25 antelope remaining in the park. Means were at once taken to secure the return of the herd by raising the fence for about a mile,

scattering alfalfa along this fence for a distance of a half mile or more on the outside, then a detail of soldiers and rangers was sent to make a drive covering some 7 miles in width. In this way some 600 or 700 were returned.

DEER.

Both the black-tailed, or mule deer, and the white-tailed, or Virginia deer, are found in the park. About 800 of the black-tailed and 100 of the white-tailed were fed alfalfa during the past winter; 400 black-tailed deer were seen daily near Fort Yellowstone, where they were fed. The others were to be seen between Gardiner and the post along the road, where hay was scattered three times a week. It was noted that nearly every female was accompanied by two fawns; in few instances was there but a single fawn.

ELK.

The estimated number of elk in the park is from 30,000 to 40,000. Many of these elk wander out of the park into the adjoining States, and a few of them are there killed during the hunting season. An occasional one may also be killed inside the border of the park, but such poaching is very limited.

MOOSE.

Moose are seen frequently in the southeastern and also the southwestern parts of the park, and are believed to be increasing in number.

BUFFALO.

WILD HERD.

A herd of 29 wild buffalo was seen in Pelican Valley on February 23, and a small herd of 5 was seen on Cache Creek on February 3. One old bull died during the winter in the vicinity of Yellowstone Lake, and its skeleton and hide were sent to the National Museum at Washington, D. C., as specimens.

FENCED HERD.

The herd of tame buffalo under fence in the park continues to thrive and the increase is satisfactory. The herd now numbers 121 head, of which 28 are this year's calves. One calf was born late last fall, after my annual report had been submitted, but was killed by an old bull when but a few weeks old. A 4-year-old bull that was crippled and generally in bad condition died about November 20. The head of the bull and the robe, head, and skeleton of the calf were shipped to the National Museum at Washington, D. C., as specimens. A yearling calf died September 1, 1910, from the effects of having been gored by one of the old bulls, and the head and skeleton have been saved for shipment later to the National Museum.

Sixteen bulls were removed from the Lamar Valley herd to the pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs, where they were kept during the summer in order that visiting tourists could see them.

Probably 6,000 tourists viewed this herd during the summer, it being one of the main features of the stop at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Another good purpose is served in bringing this herd of bulls to Mammoth during the summer. There are altogether too many bulls in the herd, as they are continually fighting among themselves and endangering the lives of the young calves, and their removal eliminates a portion of this danger. It is believed that it would be better if a number of these old bulls could be disposed of entirely, some of the finest ones being retained each year for breeding purposes.

With the rapid increase of the herd, it is necessary to provide additional meadow land for raising hay for them each summer. The hay crop was very short the past season, and it was necessary to go 4 miles away from the corrals to secure enough for the winter. Including about 35 tons left over from last year, there are about 150 tons on hand, and it is believed that unless the winter is unusually severe this will carry them through until spring if carefully fed. Three thousand dollars was appropriated for the maintenance of the buffalo for the current fiscal year. This sum is now too small for the size of the herd, and it is urgently requested that it be increased next year to \$4,000.

During the past summer the entire herd at Rose Creek has been turned loose outside of the inclosure daily for the purpose of grazing. At first they were let out for about two hours, twice daily, and then driven into the inclosure, but this was gradually increased as they became tamer and more used to being handled, until now they are kept out all day. In this way they are enabled to get practically all the feed they need outside of the pasture, which soon becomes short during the dry part of the summer, and at the same time they become accustomed to being handled, and are becoming quite tame and tractable.

BEAR.

Many complaints were received during the summer of damages in various camps by bear. They frequently become so tame that they do not hesitate to destroy tents or go through windows into houses to secure food, and sometimes refuse to be driven away. One man working in a road-sprinkling camp near Excelsior Geyser was quite severely bitten and scratched by a bear that he tried to drive away from the supply tent during the night. He was confined to the hospital for twelve days as a result of his injuries, and his companion, who ran to his assistance, also received some slight scratches. It was thought that it would become necessary to kill some of these vicious bear, and many requests to do so were received from parties who suffered from their depredations, but this was not resorted to. One, however, a 5-year-old female grizzly, was captured at Virginia Meadows in a steel cage trap and shipped by express to the National Zoological Park at Washington, D. C. An attempt was made to catch her two cubs, but they left the night that their mother was caught, and did not return. They are good-sized cubs, however, and will no doubt succeed in taking care of themselves.

COYOTES.

Coyotes are still plentiful. They are killed by scouts and certain authorized soldiers, when possible. About 40 were shot and trapped during the past year.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

About 150 mountain sheep were seen during the winter, on Buffalo Plateau, near Tower Falls, and in the vicinity of Mount Everts. About 60 that wintered on Mount Everts were fed alfalfa during the winter, at the feeding pens in Gardiner Canyon.

TRIALS OF OFFENDERS.

The following cases have been tried before the United States commissioner in the park since October 15, 1909:

1909.

- Oct. 16. United States *v.* J. C. Nicolson. Charge, killing wild animals in Yellowstone National Park. Case pending.
- Oct. 21. United States *v.* L. H. Smith and A. C. Duffey. Charge, hunting wild animals in Yellowstone National Park. Defendant Smith fined \$50 and costs, with forfeiture of gun. Defendant Duffey not apprehended.
- Nov. 8. United States *v.* Joseph Juff and Stil Huling. Charge, killing elk in Yellowstone National Park. Defendants discharged by United States commissioner at Bozeman, Mont.

1910.

- Apr. 7. United States *v.* Charles F. Smith. Charge, larceny. Defendant held to United States district court.
- Sept. 1. United States *v.* H. F. Welfare. Charge, giving intoxicating liquor to soldier on duty in Yellowstone Park. Defendant fined \$25 and costs; committed to jail in default of payment of same.
- Sept. 3. United States *v.* C. C. Rucker. Charge, shooting squirrels in Yellowstone National Park. Defendant fined \$25 and costs.

FOREST FIRES.

Owing to the lack of rain throughout the entire western country, the mountains have dried up as never before, rendering the danger from fire serious. The pine needles and grass along the roadsides and near the camps were readily set on fire from cigar and cigarette stumps, or even a match carelessly thrown away. In addition, the ground was so dry that camp fires that were supposedly extinguished by water continued to burn under the ground, and would break out a foot or so from the outer edges as they had existed at the time they were left. Fires were readily started by lightning, for, though we had practically no rain, there were frequent violent electric storms. Had it not been for a careful and thorough patrol by soldiers twice daily of all roads and camp sites the park would have been practically destroyed.

There have been 10 small fires discovered and extinguished by these patrols and soldiers on station in the park during the summer, 4 of them having gained considerable headway and requiring the combined efforts of several men for several hours to extinguish them.

In addition to these fires extinguished by the patrols, there have been three large fires, started farther back in the mountains by lightning. One of these occurred on Mount Holmes, one along Juniper Creek on Marys Mountain, and one south of the Yellowstone Lake. The fire on Marys Mountain threatened to be very serious. It was discovered and reported on August 4. Three troops were sent to fight this fire, and they remained on duty until August 10.

The fire south of the lake broke out on August 11. One troop was withdrawn from Marys Mountain, where it had been left after the

others had been withdrawn, and was sent via the Thumb to the location of the fire. A second troop was sent from the post via the Lake Station, and by boat to the South Arm of the lake. These troops did excellent work and deserve the highest commendation for the energy displayed in fighting this fire, which at times was exceedingly fierce. At one time the entire camp was in danger, as the fire traveled very rapidly and troops were cut off by the lake. By working hard during the three weeks that they were on duty, the fire was confined to the limits bounded practically by Solution Creek, thence to the head of Beaver Creek, thence southeast to Channel Mountain, thence northeast to the South Arm of the lake.

Four people were ejected from the park for starting fires through carelessness in extinguishing their camp fires. Now that the act of June 25, 1910, amending the act of March 4, 1909, has been promulgated authorizing the fine and imprisonment of those guilty of this offense it will possibly cause greater care on the part of campers than heretofore.

Very respectfully,

H. C. BENSON,
Major, Fifth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

REGULATIONS OF JULY 2, 1908.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Yellowstone National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by section 2475, Revised Statutes, United States, and the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894:

1. It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscription or otherwise; or to throw any substance into the springs or geyser vents; or to injure or disturb, in any manner, or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the park.

2. It is forbidden to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot-spring formations, or to turn stock loose to graze in their vicinity.

3. It is forbidden to cut or injure any growing timber. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber for fuel or for building purposes when duly authorized, stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.

4. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

5. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed in the park under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be forfeited to the United States, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard, parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the sergeant in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

6. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

7. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the park without permission, in writing, from the

Department of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

8. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind within the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the roads of the park, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the Secretary of the Interior. It is forbidden to cut hay within the boundaries of the park, excepting for the use of the wild game, and such other purposes as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior or the park superintendent.

9. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted within the limits of the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public, upon buildings on leased ground.

11. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park, and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

12. It is forbidden to carve or write names or other things on any of the mileposts or signboards, or any of the platforms, seats, railings, steps, or any structures or any tree in the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected to a fine as provided by the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894, "to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

INSTRUCTIONS OF JULY 2, 1908.

(1) The feeding, interference with, or molestation of any bear or other wild animal in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

(2) *Fires.*—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth, well packed down. Care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

(3) *Camps.*—No camp will be made at a less distance than 100 feet from any traveled road. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung at a nearer distance than this to the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking luncheon.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans must be flattened and, with bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris, must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

(4) *Bicycles*.—The greatest care must be exercised by persons using bicycles. On meeting a team the rider must stop and stand at side of road between the bicycle and the team—the outer side of the road if on a grade or curve. In passing a team from the rear, the rider should learn from the driver if his horses are liable to frighten, in which case the driver should halt and the rider dismount and walk past, keeping between the bicycle and the team.

(5) *Fishing*.—All fish less than 6 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. No one person shall catch more than twenty fish in one day.

(6) *Dogs*.—Dogs and cats are not permitted in the park.

(7) *Grazing animals*.—Only animals actually in use for purposes of transportation through the park may be grazed in the vicinity of the camps. They will not be allowed to run over any of the formations, nor near to any of the geysers or hot springs; neither will they be allowed to run loose within 100 feet of the roads.

(8) *Hotels*.—All tourists traveling with the authorized transportation companies, whether holding hotel coupons or paying cash, are allowed the privilege of extending their visit in the park at any of the hotels without extra charge for transportation. However, twenty-four hours' notice must be given to the managers of the transportation companies for reservations in other coaches.

(9) *Boat trip on Yellowstone Lake*.—The excursion boat on Yellowstone Lake plying between the Lake Hotel and the Thumb Lunch Station at the West Bay is not a part of the regular transportation of the park, and an extra charge is made by the boat company for this service.

(10) *Driving on roads of parks*.—(a) Drivers of vehicles of any description, when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed, shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(b) Vehicles, in passing each other, must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(c) Racing on the park roads is strictly prohibited.

(d) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park will take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(e) In making a temporary halt on the road for any purpose, excepting for lunch or camp, all teams and vehicles will be pulled to one side of the road far enough to leave a free and unobstructed passageway.

(f) In rounding sharp curves on the roads, like that in the Golden Gate Canyon, where the view ahead is completely cut off, drivers will slow down to a walk. Traveling at night is prohibited except in cases of emergency.

(g) Transportation companies, freight and wood contractors, and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violation of these instructions.

(h) Pack trains will be required to follow trails whenever practicable. During the tourist season, when traveling on the road and vehicles carrying passengers are met, the pack train must move off the road not less than 100 feet and await the passage of the vehicle.

(i) During the tourist season pack animals, loose animals, or saddle horses, except those ridden by duly authorized persons on patrol or other public duties, are not permitted on the coach road between Gardiner and Fort Yellowstone.

(k) Riding at a gait faster than a slow trot on the plateaus near the hotels where tourists and other persons are accustomed to walk is prohibited.

(l) Mounted men on meeting a passenger team on a grade will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

(m) All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

(11) *Miscellaneous.*—Automobiles are not permitted in the park.

Persons are not allowed to bathe near any of the regularly traveled roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the reservation should be made to the superintendent in writing before the complainant leaves the park.

(12) The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

Information relative to side trips in the park and the cost thereof can be procured from those authorized to transport passengers through or to provide for camping parties in the park, also at the office of the superintendent.

REGULATIONS OF OCTOBER 11, 1900, GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed in the Yellowstone National Park without authority from the Secretary of the Interior will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of any animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of

such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within thirty days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership, and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the Yellowstone National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

PENALTY FOR INJURING TREES AND FOR NOT EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

[Excerpt from an act entitled "An act to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians, for the disposition and sale of allotments of deceased Indians, for the leasing of allotments, and for other purposes," approved, June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 857), providing punishment for depredations and for not extinguishing fires on public lands, etc.]

SEC. 6. That section fifty of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth United States Statutes at Large, page one thousand and ninety-eight), is hereby amended so as to read:

SEC. 50. Whoever shall unlawfully cut, or aid in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly injure or destroy, or procure to be wantonly injured or destroyed, any tree, growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

That section fifty-three of said act is hereby amended so as to read:

SEC. 53. Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall, before leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same; and whoever shall fail to do so shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FRED DENNETT, COMMISSIONER.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey and other sources
under the direction of

L. P. BERTHONG

Chief of Drafting Division G. D.

1910.

Scale One to 3 Miles

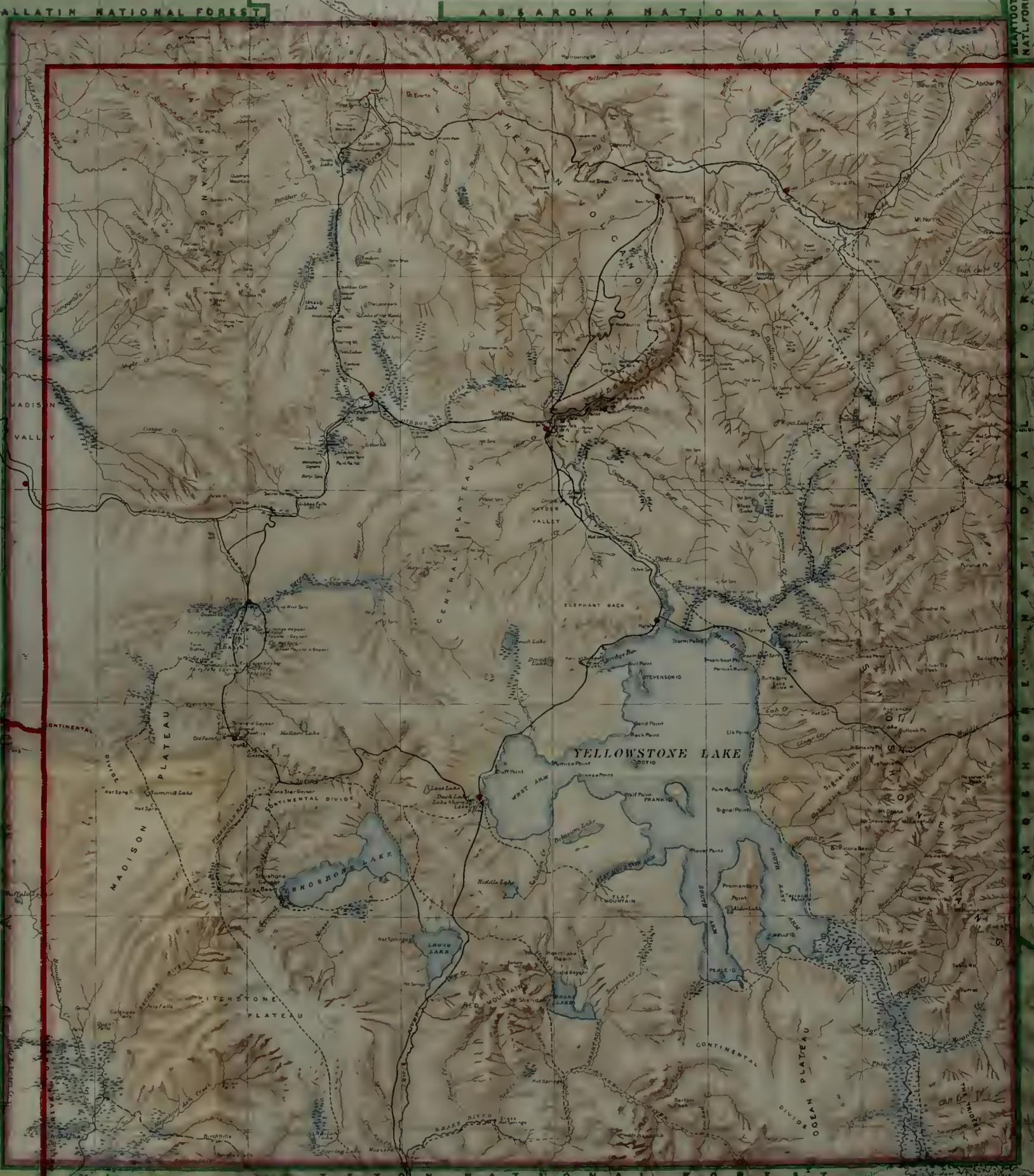
GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST

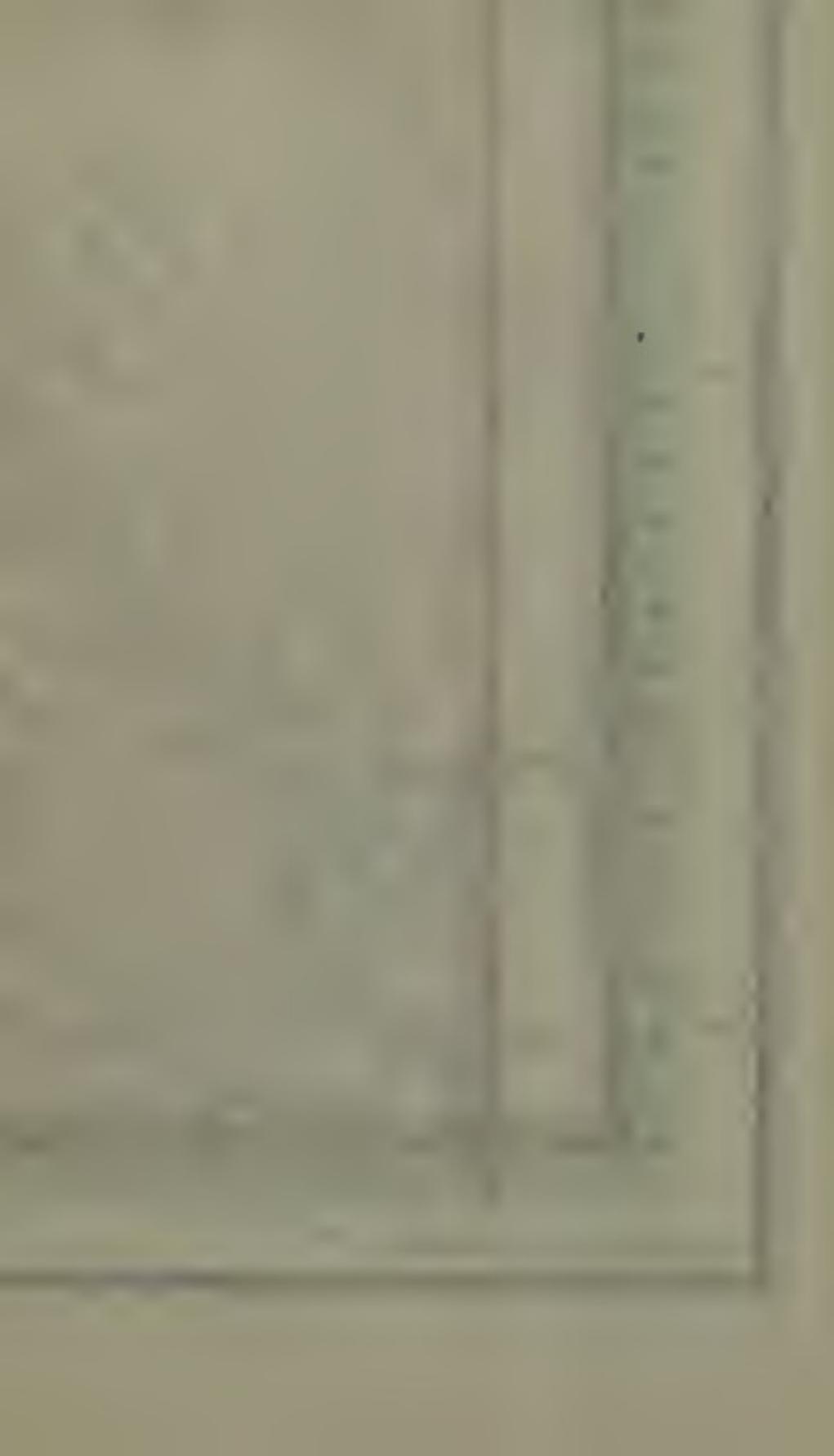
ABAROKA NATIONAL FOREST

JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST

MADISON NATIONAL FOREST

TETON NATIONAL FOREST





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Syracuse, N. Y.
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